

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph 45 (starting on p. 16) with the following paragraph in marked-up form.

In some embodiments, additional techniques are employed to isolate pulses reflected by landmarks from return signals containing pulses reflected by clutter objects. Referring to Fig. 7A, the antenna of the device (element 526 in Fig. 5) has an associated radiation pattern 704-1. One way of characterizing the radiation pattern of a transmission antenna or, correspondingly, the reception sensitivity of a receiving antenna, is through a plot of the relative signal magnitude (either transmitted or received, respectively) as a function of angle in the plane containing the landmarks and the device. Polar coordinate system 702 provides a convenient framework for this purpose. The polar coordinate system 702, as depicted in Fig. 7A, has at its center the antenna of the device. In some embodiments, the device uses an isotropic reception antenna. The transmission antenna, on the other hand, may have a radiation pattern 704-1 that has a null 706. Null 706 is characterized by a set of angles for which the radiation pattern is substantially less in magnitude than some threshold. For example, the null 706 may be defined by angles for which the radiation magnitude is less than  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  of its maximum value, corresponding to angles at which the antenna transmits signals having less than half the power of the signals transmitted with maximum power by the antenna. An alternate way to characterize a null 706 is via one particular direction, such as direction 708-1, selected to have an angle, measured relative to coordinate system 702, that is the average of the angles associated with null 706. In one embodiment, the null 706 has a width of less than 15°. In one embodiment the range of angles of the null is controlled by transmitting the pulses using at least two antennas driven by substantially identical signals having a phase difference. Referring to Fig. 5, the device 102 may include an optional second antenna 528 for this purpose. Referring back to Fig. 7A, the ~~The~~ phase difference controls the range of angles of the null.